

## YUAN IS SENDING YOUNG MINISTER TO MEXICO CITY

New Chinese Envoy To Troubled  
Republic Only Twenty-nine  
Years Old

## DIPLOMAT IS ABOARD PERSIA WITH HIS WIFE

Says China and Japan Are Work-  
ing For Good Understanding  
Between Themselves

"Doctor Koo will see you in the library," said Doctor Wang. In the library of the steamer Persia were two young Chinese, neither of whom appeared likely to be the new minister of the Republic of China to the in-a-manner-of-speaking Republic of Mexico. But one arose, and stepped forward, and spoke in the usual flowery English of the cultured Chinese. He was Dr. Y. K. Wellington Koo, a twenty-nine-year-old diplomat, a graduate of Columbia University, a scholar for three years to the Chinese department of foreign affairs, and English secretary to President Yuan Shih-kai of China; an amazingly young man—but it is the new custom of China to give important diplomatic posts to young men. He is bound to Mexico, through the States with a party of Chinese students, and, to the casual listener, might pass as one of them. He is a slender young man, of average height, with the light skin and alert, pleasing appearance of the average Chinese of his station.

**Name Evidence of Progress**  
Doctor Koo's personal name is evidence of the growth of English and American ideas in China. He is the second prominent Chinese to have recently taken an English name. James Yuan, nephew of the president, having been the other.

The last question the reporter put to Doctor Koo was of the report that President Yuan plans to make himself emperor of China in two years; but, as the newest phase of the fiasco of Chinese politics, it is the first in interest. "Where do you hear that?" questioned Doctor Koo.

"It came in a news despatch," the reporter replied.

"Direct from Peking?" the minister wished to know.

**Doctor Koo Politely Interested**  
Doctor Koo looked politely interested when the reporter answered "yes."

"And what do you think of it?" he was asked.

"President Yuan was instrumental in bringing about the republic," came the words, slowly. "Does it seem to you that he would overthrow that work?"

"Yes, he was instrumental, but so was Doctor Sun; he also was instrumental," said the reporter.

There was a momentary gleam in the minister's eye.

He asked a question; it may have been relevant; it may have been irrelevant.

"Do you know where Doctor Sun is now?" he wished to know.

The reporter thought he was in Tokyo, and he hesitated that perhaps Tokyo seemed rather a strange place for Doctor Sun to be now; and Doctor Koo spoke of something else.

"I may quote you, then, that you do not believe President Yuan plans anything of the kind?"

"Why quote?" asked the minister.

**Mayor Turns Interviewer**  
It is true, just as Sam Blythe said of Wu Ting Fang, that interviewing a Chinese diplomat means being interviewed by that man. It also is true that the Chinese is blandly impressive, despite that newspaper men and other regular visitors to his office, to authors, have said of hundreds of times.

The first question was of the Japanese demands upon China, and the treaty by which they were settled, in part at least.

"I am a diplomat, and I am not supposed to say anything," returned Doctor Koo. There was the ghost of a smile as he said this.

But the reporter pushed the question, and Doctor Koo, replied with another.

"How would you feel about it if it were America?" and that was the answer one might have expected.

And the newspaper man told how he believed the people of the United States felt about it now.

"Yes, I have gathered so from reading American papers," Dr. Koo said.

**Treaties Subject To Change**  
"Can China and Japan get along smoothly under existing circumstances; are these circumstances a basis for a permanent understanding?" the doctor was asked.

"Have you read the demands and the treaty?" came the reply.

"Well, treaties sometimes are subject to change."

But he said he merely was speaking in general terms when he made that assertion; he had nothing particular in mind. In general, he admitted, China usually had to "see how the world" felt concerning things.

Of the prospects for good relations between the countries he was quite frank.

"Both China and Japan are working for a good understanding between the two nations," he went on. "We are neighbors. On my way here I passed through Manchuria, Korea and Japan to Yokohama. The Japanese are everything they could to make the trip pleasant. Of course, this is a small incident, but it shows what they are trying to do, and we are trying to do the same."

**Boycott Works Two Ways**  
"I believe the people of China are

## FEDERAL COURT IN SESSION AT HILO

Halcyon Admiralty Case and  
Bankruptcy Proceedings  
Receive Attention

HILO, Hawaii, August 30.—(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)—The federal court, now in special session here, opened at ten o'clock Monday morning in the courtroom of the fourth circuit court for a hearing of the admiralty case of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company against the American schooner Halcyon. The case is closed as far as any further hearing in Hilo is concerned, and it now remains for the attorneys to finish it in Honolulu where there are still a few witnesses to be examined.

**Many Witnesses Called**  
Representative Evangelino da Silva, captain of the local police force, was sworn in as bailiff of the court, which convened with Judge Dale presiding. Deputy Clerk Foster L. Davis at the desk and stenographer Oliver P. Soares reporting the proceedings. For the libellants the following witnesses gave their testimony: Frank Carlson, Moki, Manuel Lacerda, Kaimi, Ralph T. Balling, R. W. Miller, H. P. Moffat, W. P. Thompson, W. C. Bruha, F. Mosher and David Hao Jr. For the libellees R. W. Miller, John D. Easton, A. Duvel and E. F. Nichols were called.

**Officials Visit Volcano**  
The court adjourned at eleven o'clock yesterday to the same hour this morning, anticipating some proceedings in bankruptcy. The court may adjourn sine die today.

On their arrival at Hilo Sunday morning the court officials went to the volcano, which they found very active. They will again visit the crater as soon as the court adjourns and the party expects to remain there a few days, probably returning to Honolulu on Friday of next week, arriving there on August 28.

## CHAIN IS PLACED UNDER F-4 STERN

Pontoon To Raise Submerged  
Submarine May Be Sunk  
By Friday

One chain was put under the stern of the submarine F-4 yesterday, and the tug Navajo succeeded in clearing a fouled chain about the stern, a relief of the days of the scows and hoisting engines. Jack Agray dived to put a light line under the hull, which was followed by heavier lines until the big chain came.

This chain will be one of those that will go through the hawse pipes of the big pontoons. The pontoons will not be sunk, however, until all chains are in readiness. How rapidly they are put under the hull depends on the weather, part, and the difficulties that must be surmounted on the floor of the sea.

It is five months Wednesday since the submarine was lost. She was seen last between nine and ten o'clock in the morning of March 25. Hope was abandoned Sunday, March 29, although it had grown dim the day before.

The end of the long wait is in sight, for, although no man can predict the exact day the submarine will be towed in, since weather means everything, it would not be surprising to see the pontoons sunk by Friday, at the farthest.

## MCGREGOR'S LANDING REPAIRS ARE OPPOSED

A petition addressed to the board of harbor commissioners was in circulation on Maui last week, asking that the \$10,000 appropriated by the last legislature for the reconstruction of McGregor's Landing be not used.

The paper was largely signed, particularly with names of Paia and Paunoe citizens, as well as those of residents of the Kihikihi district. The petitioners claim that the McGregor Landing is not needed, that the location is not a good one, and that the expenditure of any money to repair it is not justified.

realizing that a boycott is a two-sided thing, for, unless a people produces all it needs, a boycott has also another effect than the one intended.

And then he spoke of the necessity of building up home industries, and of how China was working toward that end.

Perhaps the two statements are reconcilable, but it was curious that one should follow the other.

Doctor Koo said he had heard the Chinese had signed an agreement with American capitalists for the new Chinese Trans-Pacific line, but that he did not know who the Americans were. Everything possible was being done to push the arrangements to completion, he said.

With Doctor Koo is his secretary, Dr. Wen Pin Wai, also a graduate of Columbia University, who formerly was at the legation in Washington.

Mrs. Koo is a passenger in the Persia. She is the daughter of Fong Shao Yi, a prominent Chinese Statesman. There are two attaches for the Mexico City legation. Woonhua Tsang, Chinese consul, headed a party of Chinese that met Doctor Koo at the dock.

Doctor Koo will go to Mexico City, after he has assisted in getting the students settled.

## DUTCH MINES CLOSELY WORKED

British Coal Embargo Forces  
Opening of Veins Hereafter  
Deemed of Too Little Value

(By Associated Press.)  
HOENSBROEK, Province of Limburg, Netherlands, July 29.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The miner's pick and drill were never so deftly wielded since Holland had a history as they are just now. Coal is in great demand. The Dutch mines are poorly developed and produce comparatively little fuel, and it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities from Germany and Great Britain at present to satisfy the calls of the various industries and public works dependent on it.

The limited production of coal in Holland is said by some to be one of the principal causes of the maintenance by this country of what they describe as friendly neutrality toward Germany. Even now when a certain amount of coal is still coming in from the neighboring power, the authorities here are encountering difficulties not only in running the railroads, but in supplying fuel for the pumping stations all over the country whose operations keep the Netherlands from again becoming a swamp.

Holland has plenty of coal beneath the surface of her most southerly province—Limburg. The fields, however, have never been properly developed, and the Dutch are now regretting their lack of foresight in this regard, which at a time when they feel they would like to be entirely free in their action, has placed them in a condition of dependence on Germany for an article which they need badly.

With these difficulties facing them since the beginning of the war, the mine-owners have made a brave show, but they have been still further handicapped by the mobilization of the Dutch army, which took away many of their best men, and by the calling to the colors of German and Belgian soldiers, many of whom had been employed in the mines in the province of Limburg.

Although Holland occupies only very low rank in the coal-producing countries of Europe, its mines are probably the most ancient, their records showing workings near Kerkrade as early as 1118. The pits now owned and worked by the state were for many centuries exploited by monks from the Abbey of Klosterade, who continued their mining operations until as late as 1795.

The pits, now named the Wilhelm mine, the Emma and the Hendrik, gave employment to 167 officials and 4332 pitmen, of whom some 500 were called up for service in the Dutch army in August and the following months, while numbers of their German fellow-workers also had to leave to fight their country's battles. Owing to the lack of experienced miners in Holland, it has become necessary to fill their places with foreigners, many of them Belgians, who fled from their own country after the German invasion.

Besides the state mines there are privately owned collieries in Limburg and North Brabant, while borings have been made also in Over-Issel and Gelderland. As these altogether produce only about 1,000,000 of the 5,500,000 tons annually required by Holland, the remainder is usually imported from Germany and Great Britain.

The German mines, since the war started, have continued to supply 40 per cent of their usual annual quantity to the Netherlands, while borings have been made also in Over-Issel and Gelderland. As these altogether produce only about 1,000,000 of the 5,500,000 tons annually required by Holland, the remainder is usually imported from Germany and Great Britain.

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## EXPERTS OF NAVY ON BOARD FACING BIG JOB

Difficulties Confront Men Chosen  
By Secretary Daniels To  
Plan National Defense

ALL NOT TRAINED  
FOR WORK AHEAD

British Movement Has Advan-  
tage of Highest Authority  
In Each Line

By WALDEMAR KEMPFFERT,  
(Managing Editor Scientific American)

Those who have followed the bitter criticisms leveled in the London press by novelists, scientists, lawyers and editors at the inefficiency of the British war office and admiralty will have no difficulty in tracing to its source the idea of establishing a civilian inventors' board to mobilize the American nation's ingenuity for the benefit of the navy. H. G. Wells is the head and front of the movement in England; Secretary Daniels is simply his American echo.

England has responded to the agitation promoted by Wells by forming an inventions board, with a staff of civilian inventors, and a committee consisting of Admiral Fisher, Sir J. J. Thomson, Sir Charles Parsons and George T. Bell—no other words, a great naval commander, a great physicist, a great mechanical engineer and a great chemist. That central committee will be assisted by a score of consultants, every one of whom is a distinguished authority in his chosen field of science.

The corresponding American board will comprise Thomas A. Edison, Orville Wright, Simon Lake and others—inventors, all of them very much to the public eye and noted for their remarkable practical achievements. They are popular heroes, self-made, practical men of a type which is still regarded as infinitely superior to the university-trained scientists.

England suffers from a national inertia and must be violently shaken into something like Teutonic activity and system. The United States suffers from the selfishness, the blindness, and the stupidity of a Congress composed not of real patriots but largely of patronage distributors. Clearly, the Secretary has adopted the only course which is likely to secure congressional recognition—the course of popular approval. Whether the men he has chosen are fit for the job is another matter.

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## PAN-AMERICANISM AS NEW DOCTRINE

Monroe Doctrine Should Be Laid  
Away and Substitute On  
Broader Lines Enunciated

(By Associated Press.)  
A Pan-American doctrine, to supersede the Monroe doctrine, which, if accepted, would form an offensive and defensive alliance between the United States and every republic of South and Central America, and between these republics, will be advocated at the conference on national defense, to be held in Washington, October 4-7, under the auspices of the National Defense League, immediately following the Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

The new doctrine, suggested by Winfield Jones, secretary and one of the organizers in 1913 of the National Defense League, if put in effect, would form a political and military solidarity of the western hemisphere.

**Monroe Doctrine Too Limited**  
While the Monroe doctrine forbids any European power from acquiring territory in the western hemisphere, it does not go far enough in the changed world conditions caused by the European war, in that it does not provide for naval and military assistance from any or all of the Pan-American republics in the event the United States should be forced to fight to protect one of a number of South or Central American countries from European or Asiatic aggression, in the opinion of Secretary Jones.

If the United States should be forced in the future to pour out blood and treasure in maintaining the Monroe doctrine it would be equitable that all Pan-American countries engage to assist the United States with their full naval and military power. The interest of one is the interest of all in maintaining the political integrity of a single one of these republics," declared Secretary Jones in an interview in Washington.

**Would Include All Nations**  
The new Pan-American doctrine would expand the Monroe doctrine far beyond its original meaning, would supersede it altogether for something better and stronger.

"An offensive and defensive alliance of all the Pan-American republics with the United States, and between themselves, would enormously increase the resisting force of the countries of the western hemisphere against a foe from any quarter."

Statesmen of Pan-America realize that should the United States be beaten in war with a European or Asiatic power it would be easy for the victor to seize and permanently hold territory in any part of South or Central America, particularly in Central America, close to the Panama canal. Panama is an example of the defenselessness of some of the Pan-American countries. It has absolutely no army or defenses whatever, and should the canal be attacked would in all probability suffer the fate of Belgium.

"These statesmen, as a matter of protection for their own countries, should favor such an alliance with the United States."

**Permanent Peace Is Aim**  
"Not only would this alliance with the United States forever assure the independence and territory of all the Pan-American countries from foreign aggression, but it would also assure permanent peace among these countries themselves, which has not always been the case, and between them and the United States."

"Every Pan-American republic, no matter how weak, would then have behind its national existence the combined power of the United States and all its neighbors."

"This alliance would at one stroke practically double the military and naval power of the United States, even in our present miserable state of unpreparedness."

**Combined Naval and Military Power**  
The combined naval and military power of the countries of the western hemisphere is strong enough to win a war against any possible coalition of the other powers of the world.

"The military and naval strength of all the South and Central American republics, according to the latest government statistics available: Armies, peace strength, 195,199; war strength, 195,732; unorganized but of military age, 5,747,078. Navies, ninety-nine ships and 27,836 men."

"As allies of the United States and of themselves, the South and Central American countries could bring in a war for the defense of any country of the western hemisphere, nearly 100 warships and 28,000 seamen, and a military strength of more than 7,000,000 men when all of service age were under arms."

**All Nations Are Involved**  
"With such allies, the United States, with its boundless wealth and resources, its 100,000,000 population and its present and potential military strength would emerge victorious in any war against any combination of powers."

"The United States is not the arbiter of its own destiny. We have no friends in Europe. Our logical friends are our neighbors in Pan-America, who have, as we have, a vital interest in maintaining the republican institutions and the freedom of the western world."

"Therefore we ought to negotiate treaties providing for these alliances as quickly as possible—before the end of the European war."

"The new Pan-American doctrine will be discussed at the conference on national defense, and will be taken up at the next session of congress by senators and representatives who believe in Pan-American solidarity."

Miss Edna H. Curtis of the Big Island was an incoming passenger by the Mauna Kea. Miss Curtis, a house guest of her aunt Mrs. S. S. Peck of Kaimuki.

## J. HAM LEWIS SEES WAR COMING

America Must Prepare To Resist  
Huge Combination, Says  
The Chicago Senator

(By Associated Press.)  
ASHVILLE, North Carolina.—Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, in a speech before the State War Association here, predicted that Germany, Japan, China and Russia in the not far distant future would be arrayed in one common cause against the United States. The title of his address was "America as the International Law Giver of the World Tomorrow."

In an attempt to forestall the disaster he sees with all the South American governments for the purpose of securing an alliance for the protection of the republican form of government.

Lewis pictured Russia with a grievance against this country in connection with the disruption of the commercial treaty with Russia, growing out of the treatment of the Jews, and believes that Russia and Germany, who "have secured upon governmental principles among themselves," would adjust their differences.

**Purposed to Dominate Asia**  
"Then both Germany and Russia will be bound together in a treaty with an object of dominating Asia from Siberia eastward, and then, as joint enemies of the United States, they will be found in conjunction with Japan, who, now an ally with Russia, will present to us the attitude of one who has repudiated the friendships of England and Russia in return for the aid Japan is giving these countries by driving Germany out of China."

"Germany, with little love for Japan, but with its grievances against us, will be co-operative with Japan as Russia is today. Then with this triple alliance, the concentrated allies will seize the Philippines in retaliation for our past policy of exclusion of its people, co-operating with Japan. South America, which has secured no alliance of our objects in that zone could afford no protection, and from it we could expect none, for reasons of its attitude of mind caused by misconception of our purposes and drawn from the events of taking the Panama Canal and other incidents. England, because of its alliance with Japan, could under no circumstances render us aid, and had no feeling toward us from which we could expect any."

**The Philippine Question**  
To show that these prospects were not improbable, Senator Lewis cited historical instances where nations formerly belligerents subsequently became allies. Declaring that both England and Germany had abandoned heretofore acknowledged principles of international law and that "for America it is now plain that in any emergency involving its interests there is no law of nations that can be relied on for any benefit or advantage."

Senator Lewis led up to his predictions by endeavoring to show that by retaining the Philippines, the United States had itself violated "that prime rule of international law—the departure from its own zone and entering that of another."

Previously to entering the Philippines, he asserted, our right to deny the right of Chinese and Japanese to enter into our "civilization" was undisputed. He said that the United States had just "violated" that prime rule of international law—the departure from its own zone and entering that of another.

"We had come into Asia with our feet, they had the right to come into America with theirs." This situation, he said, was the real reason for Roosevelt's action in taking over the Philippines. He said that at a time when Japan had just "succeeded" in securing from its war with Russia.

**Surrounded By Enemies**  
"A moment's view of our situation," he concluded. "With South America unquiescent under the guise of the Monroe doctrine; Mexico regarding us as a disbeliever and untrusting; we are at and surrounded by enemies, not because of their enmity, but because of their misunderstanding. Should conflict arise in the orient from which it were necessary to defend ourselves in Asia, we can see that before the Atlantic fleet could pass through the canal the canal would be blown into atoms through the operations of those nations bordering it, who would co-operate with our enemies for the gratification of real or imagined grievances."